MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1881.

Abbry's Park Theater-Le Voyage on Suisse Accidency : Fifth te-Lock of Lamm-room American Institute-Industrial Endation, Aquerican—Mil. 81, and Brookway. It just Opens House—the State Charmer. tion this I houter-Patience. Punce II's Museum-Browdway and 9th st Copper Institute Bullard Tournament Duty's Theater—The Passing Regiment. Grand Op ... House-Rip Van Winkle. Haveste's Winters Garden-The World. Haver'y's \$4th Mr. Theatre-Descen Crankell Haver y's 5th Av. Theatre-Virginia Haverly's Theater, Hencklyn-The Tourists London Pheatre-Variety, Median Square The tre-Esmeralda Hetropolitus Canina - Les Cloches de Cornevi New Theatre Comique-The Major. Novelty Theatre, the klyn-Pun on the Bristol.

San Francis Th lin Theatre-Maria Stuart. Tony Paster's Theatre-Variety. Union Lengue Toentre-Our American Minister Union Square Theatre-Daniel Rochat. W.mdsor Theatre-Two Nights in Rome

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Nov. 19, 1881, was:

Guiteau in Danger, but on Exhibition.

There are many people who wish to kill GUITEAU, or to have him killed as soon as possible. They think he ought to be murdered as he murdered President GARFIELD. They cannot restrain their desire for vengeance, or wait till the close of the brief trial now going on. We began to hear of the Avengers of New Jersey immediately after the deed of the 2d of July, and since that time we have often heard of the precautions for Guiteau's safety in Washington. His life was endangered twice before President GARFIELD's death, and again on Saturday last: the first shot being fired at him by Keeper McGill, who found he had in his cell a knife which he would not surrender: the next by Sergeant Mason. whose bail, fired through the window. grazed Guiteau's head; the next by BILL JONES, or some other man, last Saturday, inflicting but a slight bruise on his left arm. As soon as Sergeant Mason was arrested, his friends declared he was crazy or a crank, and now the friends of BILL Jones, who denies that he is the culprit, allege that he also is a crank. It would ap pear that the cranks are especially possessed of the desire to murder Guiteau, who himself, according to his counsel, is a crank.

GUITEAU is now in great apprehension of the danger to his well-guarded life, as he may properly be. The authorities are bound to see that it be guarded with all the strictness necessary to its safety. It is of the utmost importance that the trial now begun be not interfered with in any way.

Well, what is to be said of the disgraceful display of GUITEAU by his keepers in the prison yesterday? According to the Washington despatches, parties of junketers were allowed to enter the prison, pass through the corridors, and stare at him in his cell. while the guards interviewed him for their entertainment. The crowd became so pressing in the afternoon that the Warden invited GUITEAU to leave his cell and show himself to them in the corridor. He immediately got himself in trim, marched out, was put on show as the hero of the moment, and, upon retiring, as we are told by the despatch of the Associated Press, he "smiled and saluted the audience in military style!"

Is not this shameful business? What does the Warden mean? Why does not Judge Cox, or somebody else, put a stop to such a thing?

Ten Tons of Government Literature.

The other day a Washington correspondent of The Sun stumbledfupon an interesting pile of literature. The pile was interesting, although the literature was not. Ten tons of expensively printed pubhe documents and reports were on their way from the storerooms of the House of Representatives to a junk shop. Two cents and a half a pound was what the choicest productions of the Government publishing house fetched in the open market.

Just before going out of office, LE Duc confessed that he alone was responsible for 858,381,675 pages of agricultural documents and reports-pages enough to reach five times around the globe, if pasted together so as to make a continuous strip; reading matter enough to reach ten times further than the moon if printed in a single line, like a telegraphic message on the tape.

Suppose the Harpers or the Appletons should begin to print books for which there was absolutely no demand-books which nobody would buy or take the gift of-and should empty their shelves into the junk shops every little while in order to fill up again with a new stock of unsalable and unreadable literature! That is what the Government is doing.

Year in and year out the tremendous publie publishing concern at Washington is busy printing and binding edition after edition of useless, hopeless rubbish. Congress votes so many copies; the people pay for paper and ink, composition, proof reading, press work, and binding; and the only result is to choke up the channels of the junk industry, and to drive honest ragpickers out of employment. What becomes of all the stuff? Nobody knows. It finds its way somehow back to the mills, and finally reappears as wrapping paper of the coarser sort. Government literature does not even make good junk.

The Democratic Legislature

Having made up their minds that they will not be able to wrest from the Democrats the majority in the two Houses of the Legislature, the Republicans are now advising them what to do at the coming session, and threatening them with the Goverhor's veto if they refuse to obey instructions. It is very kind of the Republicans to give this counsel and warning. The advice preferred to take, they have apparently border States and in the city of Mexico and they give them is much better than if they simply urged the Democrats to follow in the footsteps of Republican Legislatures.

The Republicans have controlled the Legislature pretty much the whole time since the party was founded. In the days of its Youth the leaders made lofty professions of honesty and economy. The new political and wisdom. But the Republican Legislatures in this State soon lapsed from the lords thus marked out and offered up as justis of virtue. Indeed, they became at one | sacrifices to the success of the new law, the me the most corrupt in the country. Of Court decided that each party should pay late the Republican Legislatures of New his own costs, instead of leaving the costs York have improved a little, but they still to be determined by the event; that is to say, should as examples to be sleunned rather than | by the reasonableness of the application.

The incoming Legislature will take upon

questions in regard to canals, railroads, corporations generally, the equalization of taxation, the government of cities, and other

subjects will come up for consideration. These matters, debated, and mangled, and slurred over by recent Republican Legislatures, have long been before the people, who will now watch to see what a Democratic Legislature will do with them. The Senate and Assembly which are soon to enter the Capitol at Albany must expect to be judged by their deeds, and not by their professions.

A Stir Among Bank Stockholders.

The recent bank failures in Newark and in Boston, disquicting as they are to bank depositors, are very much more so to bank stockholders. For while the bad management of a bank puts in peril only a portion of a depositor's money, it may cause a stockholder, as it has done in the case of the Newark bank, the loss not only of his stock, but of the additional amount, equal to the of the arms, and to Banking law, he can be called upon to con-

tribute toward making good the bank's deficiency. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear of a movement among the bank stockholders of this city for a general overhauling of directors and officers, and that in several institutions the January elections are likely to result in important changes. As a rule, any bank which has been doing business for twenty-five years and upward is benefited by turning out the old officers and electing new ones. With the lapse of time and the establishment of a regular routine its affairs settle down into a rut out of which they need to be lifted. The original President and cashier, who worked hard and built up the institution, either die or become superannuated, and it is allowed, as it were, to run itself. Its business is transacted in a sleepy, unintelligent way, and a smart rascal of a bookkeeper or teller who succeeds in winning the confidence of his superiors may do with its funds pretty much what he pleases. The stockholders as a matter of course give their proxies to the President or to the cashier, and these are careful to vote only for such directors as will cause them the least trouble. Consequently, no real overhauling of the bank's assets is ever made, and they may, as it has happened in Newark and in Boston, be either entirely dissipated or converted into securities of doubtful value, without the knowledge of anybody not directly concerned in the process.

It is the unpleasant consciousness of this peril, forced upon them by the experience of the Newark and Boston bank stockholders, which has created the stir of which we speak among our New York bank stockholders, and which, we presume, will extend to other places. Lists of directors are being carefully scrutinized, and the names of incompetents replaced by those of men of good business ability. Aged and infirm Presidents and feeble cashiers are receiving intimations that they had better resign and make way for more vigorous administrators of the trust they have had in charge. Ancient proxies will be revoked, and a large personal attendance will be present at the approaching annual meetings to rescue hitherto neglected interests from apprehended ruin. The result cannot fall to be beneficial in every way, and will to some extent compensate the community for the

The Luli in Ireland.

Newark and Boston disasters.

The GLADSTONE Ministry have professed themselves entirely satisfied with the course of events during the past ten days in Ireland. At the Lord Mayor's banquet on last Wednesday the Premier declared that one question at least had been decided, namely, that the Irish people were determined to make full trial of the Land act. The affirmance scarcely seems to be supported by the evidence; but if it were, what would it prove? It would merely show that Irish tenants, paralyzed by the Coercion act and the violent suppression of the Land League, were fain to make the best of a bad situation. The main question, whether Mr. PARNELL was right or wrong in averring that no substantial benefits could accrue to the bulk of the peasantry from the Land act, would still remain to

be determined. That a large number of tenants have thought it well to avail themselves of the Land act is undisputed. It is said that there are now over forty thousand applications before the Commission. It is also asserted by the partisans of the British Government that rents are being paid in Sligo, Roscom mon, parts of Galway, Limerick, Queen's County, and Kilkenny. It is admitted, however, by the Dublin correspondent of the London Times, who may fairly be considered an unwilling witness, that in Wexford, Clare. Kerry, parts of Cork, and other counties, there is a general determination not to pay. It is also acknowledged that there have been as yet very few instances of a voluntary agreement between landlords and tenants for the reduction of rents. It is evident, therefore, that the mass of landlords, at all

events, are by no means prepared to accept the decisions of the sub-commissions as final, but expect to see them reversed or seriously modified upon appeal. Now, although forty thousand applicants represent but a small fraction of the Irish tenantry, yet such a number of cases will

confessedly occupy the Land Court for some years to come. The Government never could have contemplated such an overwhelming pressure of judicial business, but must have expected that, after the determination of a few cases, the mass of rents would be adjusted without application to the courts. This would, it is probable, have been the course of things had Mr. PARNELL been permitted to elicit the true meaning and general bearing of the Land act, by submitting a series of cases exemplifying the average relation of tenants to their landlords. Had the Land Commission decided that, even in these cases, recognized by the Land League itself as typical, substantial reductions must be made, and had such decisions been confirmed upon appeal, there can be no doubt that the landlords would have acknowledged themselves beaten, and would everywhere have entered into voluntary agreements with their tenants. By the very different action which the Dublin authorities have overreached themselves. They intended to in the city of Washington. obtain what may be termed a snap judgment from the Irish people in favor of the Land act, by repudiating the PARNELL test cases, which would have probed the measure to the bottom, and causing the Commissions to begin with extreme and notorious examples of extortion, where impressive reorganization was to be a model of purity | ductions could with obvious propriety be made. As a sop, meanwhile, to the land

What has thus far been the practical outcome of this policy? Of course the particuitself weight; responsibilities Its proceed- lar landlords who were picked out as vic- tested one of them in a single case of pilfering."

ings will be seen and scrutinized, not at time, and whose rents have been cut down home only, but afar off. Vitally important from one-half to one-third, are furious, and not only propose to appeal in every instance -a proceeding which will entail fresh costs upon the tenant, and will deprive him for many years of any practical benefit from his diminished rental-but are already clamoring for compensation at the hands of Parliament. This, however, is not by any means the worst result of a scheme intended to throw dust in the eyes of the Irish tenantry. Most of the landlords who have thus far suffered are considered extortionate and oppressive by the bulk of their own class: Far from being coerced into voluntary reductions by the examples made of such men, the mass of Irish landowners deny with indignation that the cases first decided by the Land Course have anything in common with the state of things on their own properties. As a rule, therefore, they refuse to cut down their rents a penny by private agreement, and compel their tenants to have recourse to the courts. This is the secret of the large number of applications made decided by the Commissions been in any sense typical, a large number of landlords would have preferred to come to terms at once with their tenants privately, rather than incur the costs of an appeal; and of the forty thousand cases now referred to the Commission, probably nineteen out of twenty

> would have been settled out of court. The truth is that the British Government. even from the point of view of its own interest, made a blunder in refusing to let Mr. PARNELL and his friends subject the Land act to any test they pleased. There is no such thing as snatching a snap judgment from public opinion in favor of any measure. No man of common sense is going to express an unqualified opinion for or against the Land act until the sub-commissions have passed judgment upon average as well as extreme cases, and until their decisions have been confirmed upon appeal. All this takes time; and meanwhile every Irish tenant will come to know precisely what it has cost an applicant in hard money to obtain a decision. We must bear in mind that it will cost the tenant in average cases, where reductions may be relatively small, just as much as it did the victims of flagrant oppression, whose claims were first considered by the sub-Commissioners. Yet even the latter, as we have previously pointed out, would have to wait many years before they could recoup themselves for the expenses incurred merely in the preliminary proceeding, to say nothing of the burdens incident to appeal.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in short, has been too hasty in asserting that the mass of the Irish people have decided to make a trial of the Land act. And if they had, he would have no right to infer that the act would stand the trial. It will be time enough for the British Ministry to triumph when the scope and purport of the law have been defined by the court of last resort, and when its practical benefits have been attested by experience.

Is Judge Speir Disqualified ?

A further contribution to the discussion of Judge Speir's age has been made through the investigations and inquiries of persons and Ballston, in Saratoga County, where the Judge's parents lived and the children of the family were born.

One of the most interesting facts ascertained there has been that inscriptions upon the gravestones of two brothers and a sister of Judge SPEIR, who were buried in a church yard at West Milton, agree exactly with the record of births entered in the SPEIR family Bible. The names are those of JOHN J. SPIER (this being the way the name is spelled in the family records), who was four years older than the Judge, JANET SPIER, six years older, and BRADFORD SPIER two years younger.

The record in the family Bible from JANET SPIER down is remarkable for the regularity with which the births occur at intervals of two years. JANET SPIER is entered as born in 1804, John J. in 1806, Moses G. in 1808, GILBERT MCMASTER (the Judge) and WIL-LIAM (a twin brother) in 1810, BRADFORD in 1812, and MARY D. in 1814. Judge Spein has suggested that there was a mistake in these entries; but here we have the entries that both precede and follow his adopted and confirmed by the gravestone inscriptions, two of which have been made within the past three years, and the third within seven years. No reason has been assigned for the existence of an error solely in relation to the Judge's birth, entered between these

Another point that has been brought out with greater clearness in consequence of these late researches is that relative to the age given by the Judge on entering college. The original entry has been found, and while it shows that the statements on this point previously made public are slightly out of the way, it nevertheless proves their substantial correctness, and fully agrees with the other evidences. The entry in the college records is in the handwriting of JONAS HOLLAND, then registrar of the college, and subsequently treasurer. Mr. HOLLAND was father of ALEXANDER HOL-LAND, President of the American Express Company, and is described as a man of great accuracy and system in his work. This entry shows GILBERT MCMASTER SPEIR to have entered Union College in 1830, and that he then gave his age as 20.

It also appears that the Rev. ALBERT F. VEDDER, the pastor of the Presbyterian church at West Milton, having been applied to for information concerning Judge Spenc's age, wrote to the Judge to inquire how he should act in the matter, and that the Judge's reply was a request that he would give no information on that subject to anybody. This agrees with the reported unwillingness of the Judge's surviving relatives to speak upon the subject, and with the reticence of the Judge himself.

Notice to the Forty-seventh Congress. Watch the men behind the river conventions and commissions and committees engaged in pushing the so-called Mississippl improvement scheme. Watch them, whether

fifty millions, or pretend to want only ten. Watch the men engaged in promoting the development of Mexican resources by American capital. Watch their operations in the

About this time the newly elected Assem blyman is drafting his bills providing for fivecent fares on the elevated roads, and for underground telegraph wires. The committees that will smother the same do not exist yet, but they will be named in time for that work. They

The report of First Lieut, P. H. RAY, Eighth Infantry, shows that the little signal service colony under his command has estabished itself on the extreme northwestern part of this continent, at Point Barrow. The name given to this ice-girt outpost is Ooglamie; and this name is taken from that of a village which he has found hard by, containing about 150 Indians. These simple people received him in a most friendly way-"so far I have not de-

says the Lieutenant, as if naturally expecting to find them a set of thieves, like many people in the civilized world he had left. It was, however, the old story of hearty, unsuspecting welcome that white men had always received from the Indians of North America, from the days of Same ser down. It must have been a singular reflection for the little party that after flouring to themselves the vast distance which they were putting between themselves and society, dooming themselves, apparently, to terrible isolation, they found, on reaching the furthest verge of the continent, that a settlement of 150 human beings was there, contented, knowing nothing of the great civilized world, and living by preference in that far-off frozen land, as their ancestors had done for ages.

One of the later uses to which the telephone has been adapted is that of serving as a fre-alarm apparatus for small towns. It is ob vious that this is an important function. In leed, it is remarkable that this invention, at first looked upon by some people as an ingenious toy, has become of vast business impor tance, as well as of individual convenience, and that it continually widens the sphere of its uses.

nate scenes in the German Reichscha and the Spanish Cortes, over the addresses of Emperor WILHELM and King Alfonso, indicate that these are not the days for accepting as gosnel all that falls from the lips of majesty. The silence of the legislators in Berlin is as expressive as the voluble utterances of dissenting opinion in Madrid.

The Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad has topped running its Sunday trains, the summer excursion traffic having come to an end. In this the road consults its own convenience Filling up the streets with such monstrous private structures as the elevated railways is a nuisance for which the only compensation is extra convenience of travel. The Ninth avenue road, having got its fixtures in the streets, temporarily takes away its accommodations for one-seventh of each week, because just now the travel has fallen off, and this better suits its convenience. If it could also take away its posts and tracks every Sunday, until spring, there might be less ground for criticism.

Three hundred men triangulating, but not a dozen digging, is now said to be the spectacle of activity on the Chagres Canal. No actual excavation of the canal itself is expected until December, 1882-more than a year hence; bu the company has laid out \$188,000 in buying the best building in Panama as an office, so that some of the officers will pass the interim comfortably. Meanwhile the company has already on hand a strike of its men and a suit at law with the Panama authorities. Stockholders who have been imagining the canal well forward, in view of the early accounts published, may be somewhat disappointed to find that one year has already gone, and another is yet to go, with out any actual digging of the waterway.

Whether or not Commander CHEYNE nakes converts here to his project of going by balloon to the Pole, it seems clear that one form of ballooning would be practicable, and of importance. Observations from captive balloons. where ships are hemmed in by piled-up ice, must be valuable, just as in besieged cities. Judging from the Arctic scenes commonly depicted in drawings or described by explorers. not unfrequently an expedition finds itself among mounds and peaks of ice where a good reconnoissance of the surroundings would be of great value; while in other cases a like speedy reconnoissance might determine which one of two still open routes to take. The capinterested in the neighborhood of Milton tive balloon would seem to have here ample scope; while in searches for lost vessel-, like the Jeannette, it would obviously widen the track examined, as the ship moves on, to the extent of the broader range of vision thus

The Press announces that the Democratic party is dving. Our Philadelphia contemporary has of late displayed commendable enterprise in various directions, but this discovery is the most remarkable it has made. It will be with melancholy reflections that at least onehalf the people of the United States learn that the party of Jeppeason and Madison, which elected its candidate for President in 1876, and in 1880 polled a majority of the popular vote. year.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association of Boston struck into fresh fleids of discussion. recently, in adopting a resolution to ask the Legislature to prevent the use of poisonous substances in the manufacture of wall papers, writing paper, book covers, wearing apparel, candies, and children's toys. The evangelical bearing of this resolution is not clear, but, all the same, there would be a very practical Christianity in stopping these sins of conscienceles trade.

The registered letter robbery at the Hatton Garden Post Office, in London, turns out not to be the \$700,000 haul at first reported; still, the loss in diamonds and watches is heavy The robbery was ingeniously planned and boldly executed, but its success depended largely on the fact that the office was in charge of three young women. No majesty of church or state is of much value in protecting property against thieves. They take diamonds as quickly, if they have the chance, from a Post Office as from a jeweller's show case; and perhaps the Hatton Garden experience may not be wholly lost if it teaches Post Office authorities that their precautions for guarding the property intrusted to them must be of the same practical sort as those employed in the best

The great murder trial is obviously the social sensation at Washington, and is likely to remain so until the assembling of Congress and the opening of the winter's regular round of gayety share the attention centred on Gui-TEAU. A favorite rendezvous for ladies is the court room, where the ordinary attraction of seeing a man on trial for his life is supple mented by Gurraau's boisterous conduct. Sometimes four-fifths of the seats for the public are occupied by ladies, who, when not lunching from their lunch baskets, listen with intense eagerness to the story of the murder, while bursts of merriment, caused by facetious witnesses, occasionally enliven the scene. It would be well to have a care that this gravest trial of our day should not take on the features of a fashionable or popular show.

One of the most interesting discoveries of the present year relates to the supposed volcanoes in the Thian Shan mountains. All other volcanoes are in the neighborhood of the ocean, and scientific men have been more or less puzzled to account for the existence of these burning mountains in the heart of the greatest of the continents. Those who think sen water is an active agent in producing volcanic outbursts they ask outright for a hundred millions or pointed to the fact that there is every reason to believe that an inland sea formerly existed in the centre of Asia. These volcanoes, they said, stood on the southern coast of that sea, and, though the sea has dried up, their fires have not yet died out. Recently Gen. KOLPAKOPSKY, one of the Russian Governors in Asia, succeeded in exploring the supposed volcanic distriet, concerning which little was previously known except what was derived from the Chi nese. He reports that the smoke and fire seen in the mountains are caused by the burning of great seams of coal in the rocks, and that no volcanic phenomena exist there.

The Cheerful, Cheerful Fraud. Ma term as President is a very ple spat times to look have on the one bound track of the a set of office fact more lightly or some board investigate a substitution that I results that set gives good think have those best few years than it is has set alone the substitute of a B. Hayes.

The a very sed feature of mon's degradation That the lower he calls the less he may feel; He may be the usurper of some other's station He may wins at a traud, he may he he may steal; He may in houself be all view combining. He may cover and as get what is not his own; But the lower he falls the less he's repinin-

EXIT MACVEAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The most flagrant of all the failures of the Star route prosecutors to do their duty is found in the case upon which the so-called "information" was based. Corruption and fraud were stamped upon the face of the Walsh contract. Brady, Walsh, and others concerned had quarrelled among themsolves. Mr. MacVeagh's agents wanted to use Waish as a witness, and how did they set about it?

While Brady was in office he issued an order. March 24, 1881, curtailing 150 miles service on the route of this contract and deducting \$38,005.43 per annum from the pay pro rata, on account of railroad extension. He also reserve the question of one month's extra pay for future consideration, upon the alleged ground that the contractor had failed on the remainder of the

Brady issued another order, April 16, 1881 directing that the pay of Walsh for the quarter ending March 31, 1881, be suspended. Brady went out of office leaving Walsh unpaid for the quarter, for having failed to perform the contract. No matter what motives may have governed these acts, they were official and they stand aron the record.

Now, Mr. MacVengh drew the affidavit, which Mr. James signed as Postmaster-General, charging the Waish contract to be fraudulent and corrupt, as it undoubtedly was. In the face of this sworn declaration, Mr. James, on the 11th of June, 1881, removed the suspension of Waish's pay ordered by Brady, and three days later he ordered Walsh to be paid \$15,024,36 on this failed and fraudulent job.

On the 1st of July, 1881, Mr. James made a further order, releasing Waish from all fines and forfeitures for breach of contract, as follows: Affidavits of contractor of June 15 and 30, 1881, herewith, and report and recommendation thereon by A. M. Gibson of the Department of Justice, P. H. Wood ward, Post Office Inspector, and A. A. Freeman, Assistan Attorney-General, remit Deductions, \$6,741.02; fine:

This sum of \$9.171,02 was an absolute gift, made upon the contractor's affidavit only and the recommendation of three of Mr. Mac-Vengh's agents, without other testimony. Adding this gift to the other allowance. Walsh received \$24,195.38 from the Government, which he could not have received under Brady's orders.

This remarkable transaction necessarily provokes comment. There is no suspicion that Mr. James intended to act improperly, but the evidence is clear that in accepting the acts of Mr. MacVeagh's department, he was led into an error which has resulted in advantage to Brady and the Ring, and in pecuniary profits It is not surprising that Mr. MacVeagh should

make a hasty retreat before the explosion

MR. CHILDR'S NOBLE FRIEND. What Really Pappened at the Reception to

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 .- They are telling horrible story about G. Washington Childs. A. M., and the new British Minister-nothing it is true, in the least to the discredit of the great obituarian, but horrible nevertheless. Several versions of the affair are in circulation but there is the best authority for this: Mr. Chiids was a prominent figure in the party

that went down the river on the Government boat to meet Mr. West. The Red Star steamer was delayed by the fog. When she hove in sight Mr. Childs took up his position on a coiled hawser in the bow of the tug, his water proof overcost buttoned closely around him, and his damp silk hat drawn tightly over his glossy black hair. Mr. Childs's face glowed with a hospitable smile, and he began to wave his pocket handkerchief vigorously in greeting to the diplomatist on board the steamer long before that vessel was anything more than a big black spot looming vaguely in the thick atmosphere. Notwithstanding his age and size, Mr. Childs was first to board the steamer when the tur had come alongside. He pushed his way excitedly through the throng of steerage and secondeabin passengers to the gate leading aft. "Where's the Minister? Which is the Hon. Lionel S. Sackville-West?" inquired Mr. Childs of the quartermaster at the gate. The quartermaster pointed out the Minister, who was standing near the rail regarding with some astonishment the precipitate approach of his visitor. The Minister's only companion at the moment was a very dignified-looking person in black, with a face of severe aspect, rather after the Gladstonian type. This personage was holding

the Minister's field glasses and his umbrella.

Mr. Childs trotted up to the Minister and proceeded to wring his hand. "Welcome, sir," he said; "welcome to Philadelphia! I suppose I must introduce myself. I am Mr. Childs. Have you had a good voyage? We had begun to give you up. Your suite is with you? Mr. Childs of the Reception Committee. We small try tomake things comfortable. The rest of the committee will be here directly. You will rest a few days before proceeding to Washington? The recent expressions of English sympathy have been highly appreciates there. Mrs. Childs and myself will be most happy if will you honor our humble table. The Queen's womanly kindness will always be a cherished memory. Glad to see you, I'm sure. Yes, sir; blood is thicker than water. What hight can you give us? Here come the rest of the committee. Events have drawn us closer than evert to the mother country. How shis Grace the Puke of Satherland? Would Wednesday suit? And how's my friend Argyli? Or Thursday, or perhaps—"

The new British Minister is a phiegmatic man, but when he had succeeded in recovering his hand he groaned slightly, and as he turned to his dignified companion the words." O Lord! Higgins!" cried Mr. Childs, now making a dive for the hand of the man with the died glasses and umbrella, thereby causing him to drop the latter. "Delighted, de-lighted, I'm sure. This is an unexpected pleasure, my cord. Can you give us a night with the Hon. Lione!? Would Wednesday suit you both—or Thursday?"

But the Minister had gone to meet the com-Mr. Childs trotted up to the Minister and pro-

the Minister's field glasses and his umbrella.

hursday?"
But the Minister had gone to meet the com-But the Minister had gone to meet the committee, and before the introductions had been accomplished Mr. Childs was back on board the tag, supervising the cooling of the wine and the tag supervising the cooling of the wine and the tag supervising the cooling of the wine and the tag supervising the cooling of the wine and the arrangement of the local first for the list associate committeemen and devoted binaself to Lord Higgins. He plied the dignified stranger with attentions which were received with perfect politices, but with an appearance of slight reserve. By those who were near enough to overhear it, the dialogue is reported as follows:

Your fordship, have some more Roederer, Now, why can't you come directly to us in Waj-

Now, why can't you come directly to us in Wal-nut street. Should be charmed, I'm sure. This wine is bad. Bad because it's cheap. I make it mut street. Should be charmed. I'm s winers bad. Bad because it's cheap. a point to buy the most expensive and so go the best. You will find a good deal of vulgary at the hotels. Even at the best. Better come t us. Not quite what you've been accustome to, of course, but still our style of living wi-pass. Suther and told me that if he were not duke he would like to be Proprietor of the Publi-Ledger. Better come to us, my jord."

cass. Sucher and to dime that if he were not a dulas he want disks to be Propristor of the Public Ledger. Better come to us, my lord."

"One moment, my lord! You needn't fear putting us out, We're accustomed to entersiam, We we had two and semetimes three members of foreign aristocracles simultaneously under our medes roof. We make it a point to show our noble guests that, thengh we're provincial, we're not wholly innorant of the proper thing. Better come to us.

"One moment, your Excellency! You really must honer us. Let me give your Excellency a bit of this said. We are pain required not is, and I'm a self-male man with no pretensions; but not less than three dukes, two earls—no, three carris and a vectount a k. c. R. and exclovernor General, to say nothing of barenets and younger sons, have enjoyed our humble heapitalities. Really now, your Excellency, you must come to us.

"Beg partin, sir, but you don't—"
"One moment, your Highness! Your Highness thinss I don't out I really do mean what I

mist come to us."

"Heg pardin, sir, but you don't—"

"One moment, your Highness! Your Highness thinks! I don't but I ready do mean what I say. Thut's how I've made my money. By meaning what I say and saying what I mean. That's how I'm aske be induige in expensive hospitality. Let me fill your glass. Tony—that's brexel, brexel the banker, I call him Tony—then says. You're ruining yourself, Childs for these foregoers, and only to make rourself their landhing stock as soon as they're gone. Now, I put it to you, your Highness, do you see anything rideuous about me?"

"Beg pardon, sir, you don't inderstand—"One mament your Eminence! I do understand. I know mat you've probably been advised to harry on to New York. Your glass is samely again. Water! water! Fill his Eminence's glass. There's a creat deal in Philadelphia to engage your Eminence's attention. Tuesday, I'd drive you be Fairmount Park and Girard Chiere. We meaday, the Mint. Thursday, I'd drive you be Fairmount Park and the cometeries in the daytine, and John Wosh and others to dinner in the evening. Your Eminence, Insist, You must come to us. Just at this moment a rearrongement in the graning of the party brought Mr. Sackville-West late the neighborhoof of Mr. Childs and the dignified stranger. The later blushed slightly and seemed anxious to withdraw, but West into the neighborhood of Mr. Childs and the dignified stranger. The latter blushed who true Now are up the support of the second of the support of the second of the support of the second of the

Mr. Childs held him firmly by the third button of his tight freek coat, at the same time supplying the prisoner with more champagnes. The generous fervor of Mr. Childs's sentiments was revealed by the flush upon his cheeks and the slight elevation of his voice. Your Majesty, "he was saying, "I insite on your coming to us," "What does this mean, Higgins?" demanded the Minister, sternly,

The dignified stranger trembled, "Bag pardin, sir," he said: "I was tryin' to explain, but the gent was wery hinterestin' and a uncommon pressin' of me to lodge at his tavern."

FROM THE CAPITOL TO THE JUNK

SHOP. The Pate of Twenty Thousand Pounds

Public Documente.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The reckless ovtravagance of Congress in voting appropriations for printing would amaze the honest, plain people of the country if they could see the sight I witnessed to-day. Indeed, for some days past I had noticed, in passing, some inborers engaged in packing up public documents in bags, in one of the dark rooms under the House of Representatives. To-day I had the curiosity to inquire of a laborer what it meant, and I learned from him that the documents were being thus packed up to be sent to a man who had purchased them for waste paper.

Some wagon loads were already packed in bags and piled in the hall under the House, and the work seemed to be only a little more than half done. The room had been packed from floor to celling, and from the door to the further end. I examined some of the books as they protruded from the ends of the bags, and found them to be handsomely printed public documents of various kinds, and mostly illustrated with maps, charts, pictures, and diagrams. I inquired of the inborer what was the number or quantity of the books thus to be disposed of, to which he replied that they were supposed to weigh about twenty thousand pounds, or ten tons. They are sold at two and a-half cents per pound. At this

twenty thousand pounds, or ten tons. They are sold at two and a-haif cents per pound. At this rate they will bring back about \$500 of the many thousands that they cost the people.

Now, assuming that these documents contain valuable information, why are they not distributed among the people and among the libraries of the country? I saw a handsome, large, illustrated volume, containing the report of the Fish Commission, which certainly would iffuse valuable information over the country. How shameful, then, that it should be turned into wrapping paper for the grocers, or go shack to the paper mill to be ground over! Yet such is the late to which it has been devoted by the recklessness of Congress, or of the Clerk of the House. I could not learn that the House had authorized by resolution or otherwise the sale for waste paper, and all I could learn on this head was that the Clerk of the House had ordered the sale. A laborer, in reply to my remonstrance, gave utterance to the average Washington idea of the utility of appropriations by Congress, in saying that the printing and sale of the books in this way gave employment to people. I have often noticed that this is the argument which satisfies the Washington conscience upon any doubtful question of Congressional action.

At the late extra session of the Senate I listened to a debate upon the question of a proper distribution of public documents. Some would have them sold at cost; some contended that they should be sent out to the public libraries, while others insisted that they should go directly to the people free of cost. But I failed to hear any Senator recommend that, after having them elegantly printed, bound, and illustrated with maps, plans, and engravings, they should be carted off to the, paper mill and sold at 2%

with maps, plans, and engravings, they should be carted off to the paper mill and sold at 2% cents per pound. This brilliant idea must have been paraphrased from Disraell's treatment of cucumbers, which was to have them cooled with ice, pared, sliced, and seasoned with salt, pep-per, and vinegar, and then thrown out of the window.

per, and vinegar, and then thrown out of the window.

No doubt books are printed by order of Congress in great excess, and it is equally certain that the books are several fold more voluminous than they should be. But since there seems to be no remedy for either of these evils, since, in spite of their verbosity the books contain much valuable information, it is but reasonable to demand of Congress that they should be distributed over the country, according to some rule of equity. In some States there is a little library in every common school. This is the case, I believe, in New York, and no doubt in other Northern States. They ought to be established in every State; and, as a germ or nucleus, it might be well for Congress to provide for supplying every trailer library in the land with a capy of the public documents. Such a law would, or should, cut off the system of favoritism by which Congressmen send all the valuable documents to influential citizens.

a law would, or should, cut off the system of favoritism by which Congressmen send all the valuable documents to influential citizens, to the neglect of the people at large.

The spectacle I have here described convinces methat the plan of selling the public documents at cost would not work well. Members under such an arrangement could not send them off without paying for them, which they would not do. There would be no one to peddle them over the country, as the business would not pay; and the result would be that they would accumulate here in larger heaps than they have done under present circumstances, and would find their way to the paper mills and the retail groceries in greater quantities than they have now. in greater quantities than they do now.

I will also remark that for a time whereof the
memory of man runneth not to the contrary,
the staple article of wrapping paper used by
grocers in this city has been public documents.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

What it Accomplished in the Last Convass and What it Proposes to Do in the Next. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recent election shows the County Democracy to be the largest Democratic organization in the city. Its vote fell little short of that of Tam-

many and Irving Hall combined. It scored what honors the Republicans did not carry off. It gained a District Attorney, while Tammany lost a Surrogate. But while as between the County Democracy and Tammany the advantage is with the former, it is true that its vote was smaller than was looked for either by its friends or enemies.

The County Democracy was fortunate in the support which it received from the leading papers. It had, however, novel difficulties to contend with. Its district committees and delegates were not selected by a central body, as in the older organizations, but chosen by the voters. The primary election has heretofore been generally looked upon as a patent fraud. in which it was not always safe to take part, The habit of avoiding them had become well fixed. Fair primaries were a novelty, of which voters were cautious in availing themselves, Hence the districts were represented, in too many instances, by men of the sort that had been most accustomed to attending primaries. It also happened that many entered politics under the protection of fair primaries who were men of character and ability, but who were new to their duties and not aware of the importance of thoroughly organizing.

The novelty of the situation made it unavoid-

able that under an elective system the Assembly District Committees should be largely made up of queer and unsersoned timber. On these minittees the organization was dependent for the efficiency of its campaign. To build up an organization strong in proportion to its numbers time was needed. But time could not be had. It should not be forgotten that at the time of election the County Democracy, as a party, was barely four months old. The Assembly District Coomittees were not filled up til the middle of July. Then the summer vacation indefined July. Then the sammer vacation intervened. When the committees were finally ready for action the various noundinating conventions and the quickly crowding events of a short campaign were upon them.

But want of time was most foit in the election district associations. They form one of the man features of the plan of crammatation, and are made up of such registered flownerats as take part in the first primary meeting after clearly when the member of the vacations, it is leafure of the plan was a dear latter. The associations were never cramited to the time and some part in the first plan was a dear latter. The associations were never cramited to the plan was a fearly strict. The associations were never cramited to the plan was a fearly strict Committee and been chosen, no lostified from the member of the Associations would have been never and efficient workers.

The committee will be seen the search of the committee that because a glasser, who was the man was provided to compare the factors rainway, the spectrum of a the first function rainway, the spectrum of a compared to the committee of the plan was a distinct the committee of the plan was a clear than a small efficient workers.

The committee will be seen active and efficient workers.

The committee that he committee the plan was a clear than the strict politics of all aspire. Many were resumants and the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a second to the plan was a clear to be a

ter and vote. To the Entrok of The Sun-Sir: The

eric word The Sts on free passes represents a ferrest try to be service different for the special way of the Sts of the size o

SUNREAMS.

-The winner of \$600 in election bets to -Several women from the United States.

sives of Mexican capitalists and politicians, are leaders in city of Mexico & clety. -Being asked if he would return to the United States, Salvini replied: "I have been there twice, and America has had all the Italian tragedy it wants." -The Calcago Presbytery finds the Rev. I. II. Bournes smilty of "several acts not consistent with mini-terial character." The acts were lying and stealing. —The oldest prima dofina in existence is

Mrs. Marcont, who is now enjoying excellent health at 84 in Darmstadt, Germany, after having been the Patti of -There will be four clergymen in the next

Massachusetts Legislature, and they are to be called upon to perform the devotional exercises, thus saving -Eight of the jurors who acquitted Belle

Spaulding of murdering her husban), at Galesburg, accepted her invitation to a banquet in celebration of her ... The London Lancet urges upon the pube the importance of breathing through the nose in

damp, cold, or fegzy weather. It is nature's respirator -Theex-Grand Duchess of Tuscany, a niece of Count Chambord, has just given birth to her eighth baby; the (amily consists now of four archdukes and as

many archduchesses, all exites from fair Florence. -An extensive establishment for the manplacture of macaroni, vermicelit, and all other sorts of Italian postry in Philadelphia has seriously damaged the importation of such articles from Italy. It was hatche

by the Centennial.

-The Annapolis of Italy is Leghorn, where the Government has established a flourishing naval scademy under forty-two officers and professors. The publis number 145, and will be taught how to handle the -The wife of a Michigan Sheriff locked

the jail doors on six lynchers who had entered to mur-der a prisoner. Although this left no doubt as to their identity, and no dental was made of their intention, a jury refused to convict them. -The marines in France are to be doubled

in strength, and will henceforth form an army corps which will be the disposable nucleus for foreign expeditions The actual effective strength of the marines may be set mated, including the reserves, at \$0,000 men.

—Baron Haymerle, the late Austrian Premier, stated to a triend two days before his death that Austria would eventually yield Trieste to Italy, or

as soon as it could find another scaport in the Orient Italians hope that Humbert and Francis Joseph made such a bargain lately when closeted at Vienna. -Prominent among the glories of vegetaion on the volcanic Islands of the Pacific is the utu tree which is wonderfully umbrageous, bears begutiful is: glossy leaves, and attains a height of 60 feet. The trunk is often 30 feet in circumference. A native often apos-trophyzes the Supreme Being as Thou Mighty I tu Tree.

Française have fencing masters, who arrange all the theatrical duels—on the stage—and the miscellaneous sword bouts and scrimmages. M. Simon, the distin guished professor of the small sword at the house of song, s to be presented with his full-length portrait, painted by Bonnaud.

-A number of young Englishmen are working on a larm at Le Mars, Iowa. They are pupils of an Englishman who owns a large tract there, and are learning the business with a view to conducting extensive farming operations in the far West. There is a large Enviran colony at Le Mars, including many sons of aristocratic tamilies. -A Cincinnati swindler made a round of the tenement houses as a physician in the employ of the Board of Health to perform free vaccination. He

scratched all the arms presented, but used nothing com her than water for virus. Then, having adroitly learned if there was any ailing person in the family, he found it easy to sell a pretended cure.
—Sylvester Henderson fell asleep during ervices in a St. Louis church, and the benediction did not thoroughly arouse him. The consequence was that

in gon gout of his pew, he stepped in a dazed condition on Charles Gibson's foot, which had grievous corns Gibson drew a kuife, chased Henderson into the street -Two years ago a monk in Rome discarded his gown and became a furious opponent of the

Paparev, but owing to an embezziement of moneys he had to leave the city. He was sought in vain until the 29th ult, when two policemen caught him gazing into the window of a jeweller's in the Corso, and he is now

-An illustrated copy of Edwards's large paper edition of "Memoires du Comte de Gramont" has ust neen sold in Philadelphia to Robert M. Lindsay for leaves, and two of these were subsequently cut down. This copy was expanded with rare pictures and autographs to four unique volumes by Richard Bull, an Engglish bibliomaniac

-The budget of Spain, wonderful to reimprovement, so relieving to the bombloklers, has been debts, amounting to \$40,000,000, into 4 per cent stockwhich, issued at 85, bears 4% per cent interest—the reemption being de ayed and spread over a period of forty-

one years. The annual saving exceeds fifteen millions -A new law with regard to the cemeteries in France, which was passed by the Senate after encountering serious opposition, is about to be put in force by the French Government. Hitherto, as is well known. French cemeteries have been divided into as many sec-tions as there were religious communities in the surrounding district, so that persons of different religious this distinction is abolished, and the available ground in each case will be open to all alike, irrespective of re-

ligious creed. -The colony of the Australian group which has the most land under cultivation is South Australia, with 2.574 489 acres, most of it under wheat Nevertheless, though the wheat accease is double that of Victoria, the produce is less. Victoria stands first in population, and, except New Zealand, has the largest public debt. It is first in exports and imports, and has more railroads opened than any other colony save New Zealand. The public debt of Victoria per head is £20 16a this, and, reckeding the interest on this at 4% percent, the annual interest charge is £1 2s. 65, per head. The amount interest charge on the whole British debt, includ-

ing sinking funds, is not more than 10s, per head. -The monopoly of the land by the great 'squatters' or sheep farmers is a fertile source of dis-content in New Zealand. In South Canterbury alone sixteen runbolders have no tower than 437,000 acres of land, or an average of 27,000 acres each. In many cases the large runs are partly held on lease from the Government at a few pence per acre, and the holders have the depasturing of large tracts of land from which they keep off "cockstoos," or small farmers, by what is called "spotting" the river frontiges and other desirable plots.
The consequence is that the price of such small farms 40 can be advantageously purchased is abnormally high Uniortic stelly, these squatters have a preprinterating power in the Colomal Legislature, and the present Minis

try is bound to their interests. -John Bellingham, whose crime nearest resembles that of Guiteau, was put on an trial on May 15, 1812, for having killed Spencer Perceval, the English Prime Minister, in May II—just four days better. The de-tence was the same as in Guiteau's case—that he was plaining that the trial had been harried on with indec-orous steed, and that the documents he relief as for his defence had been taken from him. The sreech was 1414

The coming year will see the associations carefully drawning in the interest will be sustained throughout the year. The territory of each close in the year. The territory of each close in the year. The territory of each close in district while a divised and associated to different men, as lead and second peculiarities may such as the analysis means when chestion day again approaches there will be a destinated the Second of Figure 1 and destination of the second of the destination of the second of the was a dismall swamp, and made it is the materate and material mining and manufacture of material mining and research a population of 70 cm. He was to be a second to a second material material materials and the second materials are second materials and the second material in parliamy stars here by

-The new British Minister to this come The Nery Brist product detect in the street of the transfer and the control of the con